

SWANN CASE WITNESS HAS DISAPPEARED

A. L. Wilson Vanishes with Men Claiming To Be Policemen

LITTLETON ASKS AID OF POLICE

District Attorney Says His Office Is Not to Blame

Albert L. Wilson, one of the chief witnesses in the case against District Attorney Swann growing out of charges made by Lucien S. Breckinridge, a former assistant, vanished yesterday afternoon. He was stopped on lower Broadway by two men who pretended to be policemen. He disappeared with them and has not been seen since.

According to Swann, it was Wilson who passed money to Breckinridge from various manufacturing associations. Martin W. Littleton, counsel for Breckinridge, on the other hand, insists that Wilson denied the District Attorney's charges and exonerated Breckinridge.

Mr. Littleton did not learn of this latest strange phase of the Delehanty-Swann-Breckinridge tangle until 10 o'clock last night. He immediately got in touch with Deputy Police Commissioner Scull and asked that a general alarm be sent out for Wilson.

Littleton's Sensational Charge

Mr. Littleton made a sensational charge in connection with Wilson's disappearance. Mr. Littleton, after informing the police of Wilson's sudden disappearance, gave the facts to the newspapers, and it was through them that the District Attorney learned of Wilson's disappearance.

"I told Mr. Littleton," said District Attorney Swann, "that if he learned that any man in my office was connected with Wilson's disappearance I would immediately dismiss him. But the suggestion that this office was interested in his disappearance is absurd and ridiculous."

Wilson was under subpoena to appear before the grand jury to-day. District Attorney Swann said that if he does not appear there before 11:05 this morning he will ask Judge Rosakley to issue a bench warrant for his arrest on an old charge which he says lies against him.

Swann Calls It a "Hoax"

"We can get him wherever he is," said Judge Swann, "for the old offense is one of forgery, and it is an extraordinary offense. This disappearance is just a hoax."

"There are the facts in the case," said Mr. Littleton at his home last night. "After Judge Rosakley made his charges with Governor Whitman against District Attorney Swann Mr. Swann brought counter charges against Mr. Breckinridge, who would be one of the witnesses against him. The Governor should order a hearing in the case."

"We brought Wilson back from Connecticut, where he was working, and I took him over to Deputy Police Commissioner Scull. Then Mr. Swann said he put in the Tombs a material witness, a needless proceeding, as we brought the man back here to his own witness, and his statements to me were completely exonerated Mr. Breckinridge."

Disappeared on Broadway

"On Monday we got him out on bail. Yesterday he went to the office of his lawyer, a third floor, in the north-west building. I told Mr. Littleton that I wanted to have another talk with him, and at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon he walked down to the street and with Wilson, whom he had informed of his request, and the last word to him was, 'Go down right away and see Mr. Littleton.'"

"That was the last seen of our witness. About 9 o'clock last night he telephoned his wife and said that when he was starting to go to his office, which is in the Singer Building, two men approached him and said they were policemen and were taking him to the police station for identification. He did not say where he was taken."

"Mrs. Wilson communicated with Mr. Littleton immediately, and he informed me. I knew immediately that they were not policemen—the two men who kidnapped him."

"I know that Wilson did not want to go away, despite what any one else says. There was no reason why he should go away. And when Mr. Littleton called me up on the telephone last night I told him I thought he was responsible for his going away."

To Trace in Yonkers

District Attorney Swann, after his last interview, called up the Yonkers Police Headquarters. There he learned that no one there was interested in Wilson in any way, shape or form.

Wilson Runs Gantlet of Suffrage Pickets

President Becomes a Marble Statue as He Rides Into White House Past Grim Sentinels with Yellow Banners

Silently Demanding Vote

Washington, Jan. 10.—"I certainly have had an ordeal to-day." The President of these United States made the remark at his luncheon table. It was on the day when the delegation of suffragists waited on him to present to him the Ines Millholland-Boissvain resolutions. He said that they ran in an unexpected question on him, when he was expected only to listen, not to reply. There was a guest present at the luncheon, and this guest met a mere reporter, to whom he happened to pass on the President's words.

The question now arises whether, if he regarded the first encounter as an ordeal, how has he felt about to-day? The sequence of events up to 11:30 this morning was as follows: Twelve bright-faced suffragists, with their lovely purple and yellow banners, arrayed themselves in lines of three on either side of the main entrance of the White House. One of their banners said: "Mr. President, how long do you mean to keep us waiting?" You know the story. They became provoked at the meeting of the day before which to President Wilson was an ordeal, and the Congressional Union decided to keep silent sentinels outside his gates, always standing there in the gold and purple to remind, reproach and cajole him.

Wilson Sees Grim Sentinels

They observe the eight-hour schedule of work, however, and the President does not, with the result that he had been out for a game of golf before they started work at 10. Maybe he did not know that they were to be there, for as he rolled down Pennsylvania Avenue in his machine, he was talking vivaciously, as the President can seldom talk, with his companion. Before the motor turned into the entrance, however, he saw those grim sentinels, standing so squarely and so upright, with their purple banners flying. Immediately he pulled the curtain over his facial expression and looked straight ahead of him, like the foreman of all charges.

Held To Be "Military Enterprise"—Verdict Includes Woman "Spy"

San Francisco, Jan. 10.—Franz Bopp, German consul-general here, and four of his attaches or employees, were found guilty to-night by a jury in the United States District Court of having violated this country's neutrality by plotting to blow up allied munition shipments.

Under Two Charges

Two actions were consolidated in the trial. The defendants were charged with a violation of the act of July 2, 1890, by conspiring to restrain interstate and foreign commerce by destroying factories, railroads and steamships. The other action was for alleged violation of Sections 13 and 37 of the United States Criminal Code in conspiring to set on foot and to provide and prepare means for a military enterprise to be carried on from within the United States against the territory and dominion of the King of Great Britain and Ireland.

Besides Bopp, the defendants were E. M. von Schack, vice-consul; Lieutenant Wilhelm von Brincken, German reservist; J. F. van Koolbergen, Margaret E. Cornell, Charles C. Crowley and Louis J. Smith. Van Koolbergen was out of the country and could not be brought here to stand trial, as his alleged offense was non-extraditable. Smith, the government's star witness, was given immunity.

The grand jury investigated the alleged conspiracy the latter part of 1915 and the indictments were filed February 14, 1916, and March 4, 1916.

RUSSO-JAP DIVISION OF CHINA IS REVEALED

New Advances Cause Washington to Fear for Future of China

Washington, Jan. 10.—Further advances received here to-day concerning the new Russo-Japanese treaty indicate that the series of collateral agreements not included in the announced terms were more far-reaching than cabled outlines have suggested.

In addition to granting various mutual concessions in Manchuria, the two governments are said to have entered into a general agreement along political lines, presumably defining their respective spheres of influence and the relations of these spheres to each other and to China.

While officials are said to be commenting on the reports, they are deeply interested in all of the many recent developments in the Far East and their possible effect upon the future of China.

BOMB SHATTERS HOTEL ROOMS OF STRIKE BREAKERS

Guests Knocked Down, but None Seriously Injured by Toledo Explosion

Toledo, Jan. 10.—Four rooms in a downtown hotel, where strike breaking lodgers in the employ of the Ohio State Telephone Company are housed, were wrecked by a bomb to-night. A dozen patrons were knocked down by the explosion. So far as is known none was seriously injured.

The clerk at the hotel said that the room in which the explosion occurred was occupied by C. C. Connors, of Cleveland, a marine engineer, whose boat is tied up for the winter. Connors was uninjured. The bomb fell into the room below, which is occupied by two strike breakers, who were absent at the time.

Two rooms on the third floor and two directly beneath them were wrecked. Steam and water pipes were broken off and a part of the hotel was flooded.

SUCCESSOR OF BISSING SAVES DOOMED BELGIANS

Baron von Huehne Relieves Thirty Who Tried to Escape to Holland

London, Jan. 10.—Telegraphing from Amsterdam, Reuters' correspondent says: "According to 'Les Nouvelles,' Baron von Huehne, interim Governor General of Belgium, has published a decree announcing that, as the result of the court-martial of several Belgian civilians for attempting by force of arms to cross the frontier into Holland December 6, thirty of them were condemned to death, but that, out of consideration of the fact that they did not realize the gravity of their crime, the sentences were commuted to life imprisonment. The decree concluded: 'In the event of any repetition of the offense I should not use my prerogative for clemency.'"

ALLIES' PEACE REFUSAL AVERTED TEUTON SPLIT

London, Jan. 10.—A dispatch to "The Exchange Telegraph" from Copenhagen says: "That the Austro-German Alliance has been further cemented by the refusal of the Entente Allies to consider Germany's peace overtures is admitted by the Berlin correspondent of the 'Cologne Gazette,' who declares that more obliging and left the door open for future negotiations the Alliance would have been seriously shaken."

CONSUL BOPP CONVICTED IN MUNITION PLOT

German Official and 4 Agents Guilty of Neu- trality Breach

SCHEMES AIMED AGAINST CANADA

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REACTIONARIES WIN IN RUSSIA; RULE CABINET

'No Internal Reforms During War,' Premier Golitzin's Edict

WILL NOT ANSWER TO DUMA FOR ACTS

Holds Himself Responsible to Czar Only—Known as Bureaucrat

Petrograd, Jan. 10.—The political situation during the last two months, for which the word "crisis" seems entirely inadequate, has taken a new turn with the resignation of Alexander Trofopoff from the Premiership and of Count Ignatieff, Minister of Public Instruction, and the appointment of a new Premier.

The official announcement of this change, falling upon a country continuously excited and emotionally exhausted by the drama of swift changes and climaxes, hardly created the effect which would have been natural under other circumstances.

Reactionary in Control

This time the tide has suddenly shifted, and is running strongly in the reverse direction. Prince Golitzin, who succeeds Trofopoff, is a member of the extreme conservative group, who always manifested the strongest reactionist principles, and, as a member of the Imperial Council, has shown little sympathy for the progressive tendencies of the new regime.

The ostensible reason for his replacement of Trofopoff was the apparent inability of the latter to preserve a strong, united Cabinet. It had been known for weeks that there was a great divergence in point of view between two distinct groups in the Cabinet, in one of which stood Trofopoff and Ignatieff, and in the other M. Protopopoff, the Minister of the Interior. The fall of one group or the other became essential.

No Internal Reforms Now

The significance of this latest change in the ministry can best be judged by the following sentiments, expressed by Prince Golitzin, in an interview after his appointment: "I have not yet had time to form."

AMELIA BINGHAM RESISTS EVICTION FROM DRIVE HOME

Actress, Sued Following Stock Market Losses, Defies Court Officer's Order

The misfortunes which have crowded upon Amelia Bingham, actress, since the death of her husband, Lloyd Bingham, while he was a member of the Ford peace expedition, reached their climax yesterday, when a movement was started to force her to vacate her home at 10 Riverside Drive.

Thomas M. McKee and William H. Schubert, through Henry Keale, filed with Supreme Court Justice Cohan an application for an order requiring her to get out of her home at once. Justice Cohan is considering the application.

During Mr. Bingham's life he managed most of the actress's financial affairs. Since his death she has been thrown upon her own resources and has been speculating heavily in the stock market. She kept an account with Thomas M. McKee & Co., and had a collateral mortgage for \$25,000 on her home.

Some time ago, the brokers notified Mrs. Bingham that her margin had been exhausted, and that they were about to foreclose on the mortgage. Mrs. Bingham has another mortgage for \$20,000 on her residence. The suit was brought in the Supreme Court, and Henry Keale was appointed receiver of the property.

Mr. Keale then called upon the actress and informed her that a rent of \$250 a month had been fixed upon her house and that she would be obliged to pay it if she continued to reside there. This Mrs. Bingham refused to do.

"If you are going to evict me," she said, "you will have to do it by force. Otherwise I will not be ejected."

The house over which the legal squabble is now being thrashed out is well known to dwellers and bus riders on Riverside Drive. It stands almost directly opposite "Mount Ten," and its front is decorated with life-size statues and busts of Shakespeare and his characters.

HUGE NEW ZEPPELIN NOISELESS, INVISIBLE

Throws Off Smoke Clouds to Hide Itself—Carries Big Gun

Geneva, Jan. 10.—A new monster Zeppelin, the L-14, made its first trial flight over Friedrichshafen and Lake Constance yesterday. It is equipped with specially designed propellers, which make virtually no noise.

There is a machine on board the craft which, when put into operation, quickly covers the airship with smoke, resembling a cloud, so that the aircraft cannot be seen from below. A gun of larger calibre than those previously used on Zeppelins is mounted on top of the L-14.

The new airship will soon join the airship fleet on the North Sea. A second Zeppelin at Friedrichshafen is half completed.

VAN DYKE GUEST OF QUEEN

Retiring U. S. Minister Will Dine with Wilhelmina This Evening

The Hague, Jan. 10.—Henry van Dyke, the retiring American Minister to the Netherlands, will present his letter of recall to Queen Wilhelmina to-morrow afternoon and dine with the Queen and her consort in the evening.

ALLIES' REPLY HANDED TO U.S. ENVOY AT PARIS

Washington Expects Publication To-morrow Morning Simultaneously Here and Abroad

WILSON STILL HOPEFUL; PLANNING NEW "MOVE"

Minister van Dyke Shocks Diplomats by Statement at The Hague Blaming Ger- many for Blocking of Peace Efforts

Washington, Jan. 10.—The President and the officials of the Department of State are expecting momentarily the receipt of the Ententes' answer to the Wilson peace note of December 18. Official dispatches say Ambassador Sharp already has the reply. Simultaneous publication in New York, London and Paris is planned on Friday morning.

Although Mr. Wilson himself, according to his best friends here, still is decidedly hopeful of peace negotiations, he alone of the well informed and important officials here has any idea that peace is near.

In official German circles it is said in tones of great finality that "the Germans are through." The apparent belief there is that peace negotiations will stop dead unless Wilson takes some further step after the receipt of the note from the Allies, no matter what the nature of the reply.

Great indignation is expressed in circles close to the President because the newspapers and the country have not appeared to take with sufficient seriousness his statement that he contemplates no further move in the peace negotiations. There has been a direct denial through Frank L. Polk, Counsellor of the State Department, that any second note was in contemplation. There were two similar denials "higher up" before the first note was sent.

No Denial of New "Move"

There has not been a denial of any sort, however, that the President contemplates a further "move" in the peace negotiations. There is no change of opinion among sources which inspired the original stories of another move, as described by The Associated Press and not denied, and of a new note as described in one New York paper which is especially friendly to Mr. Wilson.

The President hopes that the note from the Entente will give him further opportunity to act as peace-maker and mediator. If it does not he will not give up trying in various ways to assist the great German peace drive.

Daily developments in the United States, in neutral countries and in the belligerent capitals tend to complicate the situation.

Dr. Henry van Dyke, United States Minister to Holland and an old Princeton friend of President Wilson, surprised Washington by his statement at The Hague yesterday, in which he wrote "finis" to the peace negotiations and placed the responsibility for their failure on Germany.

Statement Called Indiscreet

Dr. van Dyke's statement, it is felt, will embarrass the President if the latter undertakes further negotiations. It is regarded as indiscreet, and officials cannot understand what prompted him to make it. Only the fact that he has already resigned his post relieves him of serious consequences.

The words in Dr. van Dyke's statement which caused the greatest surprise were: "The Entente has already done this (submitted peace terms) with some clearness, and will probably soon do so even more clearly. The Central Powers have politely, even affectionately, but very practically, declined the President's invitation to state their terms."

"That deadlocks peace talk at present. When both sides are equally frank the world can judge whether peace, which all just men desire, is near or far away."

These remarks proved even more of a shock in Washington circles generally than Mr. Gerard's astonishing utterances at the Berlin dinner Saturday night. Altogether the American diplomatic corps, noted for its discretion, seems to have launched into an orgy of public comment on the peace situation. Some of it, as Dr. van Dyke's, is embarrassing. Some, like Mr. Gerard's, is regarded as helpful.

Expect Van Dyke to Report

The State Department expects a report from Dr. van Dyke about his statement. It is still waiting for Mr. Gerard's report of what he said Saturday night. It is unlikely that any action will follow in either case, unless foreign governments demand it.

Comment in some of the Turin papers in Germany leads to the belief that Mr. Gerard may have started a serious campaign against the apparent peace drive.

It is not the German and American negotiations seem to be helping other in domestic political affairs. This campaign gains momentum. It may be found that Mr. Gerard's usefulness has been seriously impaired.

Gerard Correctly Quoted in Dispatch, Berlin Says

Berlin, Jan. 10 (by wireless to Reuters).—With reference to the message sent by the State Department at Washington for information on his speech, it can be stated that the Ambassador's statement was correctly quoted.

FLORIDA—SUPERIOR SERVICE

Atlantic Coast Line, 4 Through All Stations. Trains leave 11:30 P. M. for New York, New Haven, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other points. For full particulars, apply to the nearest agent.